

Borough House (Hill Crest)  
Dependency (Kitchen-Storehouse)  
W. side of State Rt. 261, about .1 mi. S. of  
Junction with old Garners Ferry Road  
Stateburg  
Sumter County  
South Carolina

HABS No. SC-366

HABS

SC

43-STAT BU,

1E-

PHOTOGRAPHS

Historic American Buildings Survey  
National Park Service  
Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation  
1730 North Lynn Street  
Arlington, Virginia

~~APPENDUM To~~

Borough House: Kitchen-Storehouse  
State Route 261  
Stateburg  
Sumter County  
South Carolina

HABS No. SC-366

HABS  
SC  
43-STATEU,  
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~~Addendum to  
Borough House (Hill Crest):  
Dependency (Kitchen-Storehouse)  
State Route 261  
Stateburg  
Sumter County  
South Carolina~~

PHOTOGRAPHS

REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey  
National Park Service  
Department of the Interior  
Washington, DC 20013

HABS  
SC  
43-STATBU,  
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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

Borough House: Kitchen-Storehouse

Addendum to  
Borough House, ~~(Hill Crest)~~,  
~~Dependency #Kitchen-Storehouse#~~ HABS No. SC-366

Location: Part of the Borough House plantation complex on west side of State Route 261, 0.8 mile north of intersection of Route 261 and State Route 76-378; Stateburg, Sumter County, South Carolina

U.S.G.S. Wedgefield, SC 7.5 Minute Quadrangle  
Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Coordinates:  
17.542955.3757115

Present Owner: Mrs. Richard K. Anderson  
The Borough House  
RFD 3 Box 276  
Sumter, South Carolina 29154

Present Use: exhibit

Significance: The Kitchen-Storehouse, or Summer Kitchen, is a dependency of the Borough House plantation complex. Originally built of rammed earth in 1821, it is one of six dependencies (in addition to portions of the main house) to be built of this material. This complex is of potential national significance because of the number of early Greek Revival structures it contains which were built of this unusual material.

The Borough House complex was listed in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Stateburg Historic District in 1971 and as an individual site in 1972.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

NOTE: Background material and site history for the Summer Kitchen may be found in data pages for the Borough House, Stateburg, Sumter County, South Carolina, HABS No. SC-362. Data specific to the Summer Kitchen follows below.

A. PHYSICAL HISTORY

1. DATE OF ERECTION: 1821, c. 1930
2. ARCHITECT: The designer of the Summer Kitchen is thought to be Dr. William Wallace Anderson, M.D. (1789-1864), owner of the Borough House from 1819 to 1864. (For further information on Dr. Anderson, see Borough House data pages, p. 6.)
3. ORIGINAL AND SUBSEQUENT OWNERS: see Borough House data pages, pp. 7-8.
4. BUILDERS AND SUPPLIERS:

The Summer Kitchen was originally built chiefly by slaves under the direction of Dr. Anderson. The rammed earth construction method used by Dr. Anderson was based on a description in Rural Economy by S.W. Johnson (New York: 1806); Dr. Anderson's copy of this book is in the Borough House library. It is not known whether slave labor or hired workers executed the original finish carpentry and interior surfaces. The clay used to build the earth walls was dug on site, and the stones and brick used for foundations and the chimney were also supplied locally. Glazing was undoubtedly purchased, but the supplier is not known. Hardware for the doors may have been made locally. The contractors who rebuilt the kitchen portion of the building in the 1930s are not known, though rammed earth construction was used in the reconstruction.

5. ORIGINAL PLANS AND CONSTRUCTION:

a. PLANS: No original plans are known to survive.

b. CONSTRUCTION: Foundations of the building were not examined by HABS and no written data specific to the foundations of this structure were found. However, the earth in the region is a dense, solid clay, and for this reason the foundations are very likely flagstones superimposed by brick, similar to that observed in 1926 for the nearby Church of the Holy Cross (also a rammed earth structure) by Thomas A.H. Miller, an agricultural engineer from the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Public Roads. Exterior walls are made of rammed earth, with the chimney on the north side and gables built of brick, integral with the wall. All the rest of the structure is wooden, except for the asphalt shingle roofing.

Please see data pages for the Borough House (pp. 9-12) for further discussion of the rammed earth construction method used in this building.

6. ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS:

In 1903, the kitchen portion of this building was destroyed by a falling tree in a severe storm. It was not rebuilt until the 1930s, and it is not known how much of the original kitchen (such as the chimney, and doors, etc.) may have survived and been reused from the original building. The storehouse, or dairy, portion of the building survived the accident intact, and can be seen standing alone in a photograph taken in 1926 by Thomas A.H. Miller. It is thought that Mrs. White (1889-1958), who was raised at the Borough House, relied on memory in directing the reconstruction, which was supposedly carried out on the original foundations. According to Mrs. Anderson, the present owner, the current contents of the kitchen (such as cookware) were original to the building and were retrieved from the rubble in 1903. The original roofing material was probably cypress shingles, the present asphalt roofing being of modern installation. The building was probably built with simple soffits and cornices, given the lack of classically styled columns and details in the stairway porch. Sometime in the late 19th century scalloped bargeboards were added to the gables to give the building a Victorian flavor. The rooftop whimsy--a ceramic bird perched on the peak of the south gable pursued by a ceramic cat lower down the roof--was installed by Mrs. White. (The cat was replaced in 1978 by Capt. Anderson after the original was destroyed by ice.) Gutters were added in 1986 to reduce erosion of the foundations by rainwater.

B. HISTORICAL CONTEXT AND ASSOCIATIONS

Please see data pages for the Borough House, pp. 17-30.

The Kitchen-Storehouse is the only building on the property known to have a dated "cornerstone" ("1821"), in this case set into the middle of the south wall of the storehouse. The kitchen has been known to Mrs. Anderson and her family as "the Old Kitchen" and the storehouse as "the Dairy".

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. GENERAL STATEMENT:

1. ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER: The architectural style of this one-story building is plain and modest; classical ornamentation such as Tuscan columns and detailed friezes are lacking. The building contains two rooms and a porch with an exterior stair which leads to a pease attic over the storeroom. The columns

supporting the porch and the stairs themselves are constructed from common lumber, there being no turnings or moldings.

Exterior walls are finished with a yellow-tinted stucco. Shutters, porch woodwork, and the doors are painted a dark green; all other woodwork is white. The roof is light gray, owing to its asphalt shingles, and there is a dormer with shutters set on the west side of the roof over the stair landing to provide headroom at the top of the stairs.

The use of classical design principles in the Summer Kitchen is much less rigorous than in dependencies such as the Weaving House or Dr. Anderson's Office. To begin, the building lacks the one- or two-axis symmetry used in the other rammed earth dependencies. The surviving original room--the storeroom--is square in plan, with walls 18 inches thick, giving "outside" dimensions of about 13'-0" by 13'-0", which echo dimensions used in the main house. The door to this room, 3'-0" by 6'-2" over the casing, is almost a double square in proportion, as is the kitchen dutch door at 3'-6" by 7'-2". The kitchen, however, has few clear simple proportions; outside, it measures 18'-0" by 19'-8". The overall dimensions of the building, about 18'-0" by 31'-10", are close to a 7:4 rectangle, if 4'-6" is considered as the basic unit; 4'-8" is more widely used as a unit in the complex, however. The ratio of 31'-10":19'-8" is equal to the Golden Mean (1.618), as is the height of the roof ridge (15'-4") to the height of the drip (9'-6") above the foundation top. These relationships seem somewhat accidental, since they are absent in any other simple dimensional ratios tested (such as 18'-0":13'-0" in plan). The east elevation, about 32 feet long, might well be considered to be twice as long as it is high since the peak of the roof is about 16'-0" above the kitchen floor. When one turns to the north and south elevations, however, they present little more to go on. The north or end elevation shown on p. 5 will fit a square about 20 feet on a side, and from this one can see that the height of the soffit is exactly half the height of the chimney, but it should be recalled that this portion of the building is a reconstruction. It should also be noted that the kitchen walls, at 15 inches thickness, are noticeably less massive than the storehouse walls. Whether this was Mrs. White's decision, or whether she accurately reproduced the original conditions, isn't known. It is plausible that the storeroom was originally given its heavier walls, the smaller door, and its tiny window in order to keep the indoor space cool for the storage of dairy products. Mrs. Anderson's family has frequently referred to the storehouse as "the dairy."

2. **CONDITION OF FABRIC:** The exterior walls, foundations, and roof are all sound. Interior finishes, windows, and doors are all intact. The building is actively maintained by its owner.



B. DESCRIPTION OF EXTERIOR:

1. OVERALL DIMENSIONS: About 18'-0" by 31'-10" in plan. Height to the roof peak from the storehouse base is about 16'-0", or about 16'-6" above grade. The top of the chimney is 20'-0" above grade.
2. FOUNDATIONS: Visible above grade only as a base, where they are covered by the same crepe finish as the walls.
3. WALL CONSTRUCTION: Rammed earth, with brick used for the gables
4. PORCH: The Summer Kitchen has an open, one-story porch at the southwest corner of the building which shelters an open stairway to an attic over the storehouse. The attic over the kitchen itself was not used for any storage.
5. CHIMNEYS: The single large, brick and stone chimney serves a large hearth and a bread oven. It is covered by a crepe finish on the exterior to match the walls.
6. OPENINGS:
  - a. DOORWAYS AND DOORS: The building has two grade level doorways, located on the east side. Both have simple casings and solid wooden doors built up from planks. Access to the kitchen is by a dutch door, while the storehouse is reached by a single door. At the top of the porch stairs, the door to the pease attic is a plain affair, unpainted, made up of planks and secured with a hook and eye.
  - b. WINDOWS: There are three six-over-six, double-hung wooden sash windows. Each is flanked by two solid, wooden shutters made up of planks.
7. ROOF: Single gable. Internal construction of wood.

C. DESCRIPTION OF INTERIOR:

1. FLOOR PLANS: This structure contains three rooms, two on the ground floor and the last in an unfinished attic. The storehouse is approximately 10 feet square, and the kitchen is about 15'-8" by 17'-0". The hearth is 6 feet wide.
2. FLOORING: The floor in the storeroom is unfinished brick, and squared slate flagstone is used in the kitchen. The floor in the attic is random-width boards approximately 3/4 inch thick.



3. WALL AND CEILING FINISHES: The interior walls are finished in plaster applied directly to the earth walls. The ceiling in the kitchen is plaster on lath, while that in the storehouse is open joists covered on top by the pease attic floor.
4. OPENINGS: Windows and the door were described above, but all have deep reveals on the interior due to the thickness of the walls.
5. DECORATIVE FEATURES AND TRIM:
  - a. TRIM: The sole trim on the interior is a simple beaded baseboard and a simple molding run around the door and window casings. There is no mantelpiece in the kitchen.
  - b. HARDWARE: All hardware is wrought iron. The doors are carried on strap hinges and are fastened by nails. The dutch doors are kept shut by a box lock, while the storehouse door is kept closed by a hasp and pin. Shutter hardware (strap hinges, pintles, and keeps) is also wrought iron, fastened by nails.
6. MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT:

The structure contains plumbing for a sink in the kitchen, but it has no electrical service or ventilating equipment.

#### D. SITE

1. GENERAL SITING AND ORIENTATION: The Summer Kitchen is located to the immediate northwest of the Borough House. It is reached from the house by a gravel path which surrounds the Summer Kitchen on the east and north sides. The west and south sides face grassy paths, and the building is surrounded by foundation plantings consisting chiefly of roses and herbs.

Please see data pages for the Borough House for further description of the surrounding grounds (pp. 46-50) and consult measured drawings of the landscape and site.

#### PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Please see data pages for the Borough House for a complete bibliography (pp. 50-53)

#### PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

The Summer Kitchen was recorded as part of the Borough House recording project. Please see data pages for the Borough House for the project description (pp. 53-54).